

Born on February 7, 1916, in Spring City, Pennsylvania, to Russell and Mary Ellis Jones, Horace Ellis Jones spent his childhood days growing up in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

He was known for his wide grin smile and his charming demeanor. He was very active in the Boy Scouts, earning the distinction of an Eagle Scout.

After attending Spring City High School and Stanton Military Academy in Virginia, Mr. Jones decided on Duke University and became a true Blue Devil. A couple of days before he was to leave for Durham, Mr. Ellis dropped by a local cafe just outside of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, with friends.

As he entered, his eyes focused on Olive Hammer. One look at her put Ellis Jones in a spin. He immediately put money in the juke box and asked Olive to dance. The music has not stopped for 57 years.

After they were married in 1941, Mr. Jones worked with his father in automobile sales in Reading, Pennsylvania. Very soon after their marriage, like so many of our distinguished citizens at the time, he answered America's call to duty and served in the United States Army during World War II.

Lieutenant Jones was stationed at Newport News, Virginia, as a member of the Army Transportation Corps. From there, he returned home to Pennsylvania, began his work with his uncle in the family business, the Jones Motor Company.

For almost 30 years, he played an instrumental role in the success of the business, one that grew to be among the largest trucking companies east of the Mississippi River. Jones Motor boasted 59 terminals, almost 4,000 employees and more than 3,500 pieces of equipment. This was an amazing feat considering it all started with a single horse and wagon back in the 1800s.

Along the path of hard work, Ellis and Olive welcomed a new generation of Joneses, their children, Mary Ellis and Donald. In the mid-seventies, Jones and his brothers decided to sell the company and retire. Retirement lasted a brief 6 months, after which Mr. Jones entered the lucrative real estate business and became very active in many charitable organizations such as the American Hospital Association and the Pottstown Hospital Association.

During his spare time, he could continue to pursue the major nonfamily passion of his life, the game of golf. After picking up the first set of clubs at the age of 7, Mr. Jones' devotion to the sport culminated with his presidency of the Philadelphia Golf Association in the 1960s.

During that tenure, he worked to provide scholarships and opportunities for many hard working young people. He also served on countless boards of the United States Golf Association and as a member of many country clubs and golf societies throughout the world.

When he finally decided to slow down from all of this activity, Ellis and Ollie

relocated to the State of Georgia. They chose the quiet coastal beauty of Sea Island, a spot that they had first visited in their honeymoon. The environment there was proven to be the ultimate spot to pursue new opportunities.

While preserving their already acquired interests, it also served as a meeting place for the entire Jones' family to congregate and forge new memories. With all of that said, to really know the tale of Ellis Jones is to realize that his greatest accomplishment continues to be his capacity as a person.

Amidst all of the challenges and successes of life, Mr. Jones always conducts himself in the highest degree of courtesy, generosity and integrity. He is concerned with the happiness and the well-being of others at every turn, as a leader, as a businessman, a father, a grandfather, a husband or a friend.

Recently, Mr. Jones has been battling the evils of cancer, a war he has been waging for some 7 years. It has been a difficult time for him and his loved ones, but through it all he has maintained his positive attitude built upon the love of his family.

Ellis Jones' life is nothing short of remarkable, an American dream come true that seems to guide the brush strokes of my Norman Rockwell painting. One need only look to his family and friends to see the reflection of his charmed life.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my heartfelt best wishes to Mr. Jones as he watches today from Georgia, as well as members of the Jones family throughout the country.

In closing, I would like to read a piece Mr. Jones wrote just a few weeks ago. I think it is an appropriate testament to the life of this great man and is something from which we all can learn, and I quote: I have always believed that the game of life, like the game of golf, was the last gentleman's game and I have tried to play both as such, a gentleman. If I have been successful, it is because of my love from and my love for my wonderful wife, our blessed children and grandchildren and my many loyal and supportive friends. Looking back over the entire course, I can say in all honesty, what a game, what a life, what a lucky guy I have been, end of quote.

Mr. Speaker, our prayers are with Mr. Jones and his family and for the blessings all have received from the life of Horace Ellis Jones.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. NORTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

EXPORT OF AG PRODUCTS STIFLED

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gen-

tleman from Minnesota (Mr. GUTKNECHT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, you may have seen in the Washington Post, the Wall Street Journal, the New York Times and other newspapers, articles about the current farm crisis. The hard times in farm country are real and demand immediate attention.

The \$5.5 billion package introduced by the chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture and the half billion dollars approved by the Senate are good starters.

Unfortunately, some folks cannot resist making a political football out of the misfortune of others. These folks say that the 1996 farm bill, which the President signed, is to blame for all the woes in farm country.

Mr. Speaker, I would have preferred to avoid the blame game, but if the goal of the Democrats is to place the blame they do not have to look very far. How about the congressional Democrats' unwillingness to pass fast track trade negotiating authority with their president? At least he used to say this was so critical to U.S. farmers and ranchers. When one-third of our farmers' cash receipts come from exports, how can congressional Democrats defend their opposition to fast track?

When EU subsidies in 1997 were at their highest level in this decade, at nearly \$47 billion compared to \$5.3 billion here in the United States, how can they oppose fast track?

When the start of the next World Trade talks are only 5 months away, why would Democrats oppose the President's request for fast track so that the United States can have a seat at the negotiating table in order to tear down these trade barriers?

The answer may be the Democrats are more interested in collecting big labor PAC checks for their reelections than protecting their own farmers.

Mr. Speaker, the fact is, fast track is not my only priority but it is one of our most important priorities. It is the priority also of most of the U.S. leading farm and ranch organizations.

It only makes sense. In 1996, when ag exports were at their all time high, \$60 billion, farm income was up, but now that ag exports have dropped over the last 2 years by an estimated \$5 billion, farm income is down.

How about trade sanctions? Over the past 60 years, Mr. Speaker, we have imposed approximately 120 different sanctions. Despite relatively peaceful times, guess which administration has imposed over half of these sanctions in just the past 6 years? You guessed it. This one.

This administration is willing to impose unilateral sanctions at the drop of a hat, and I am not sure what these sanctions have accomplished in the way of national security. What I do know is that it forecloses U.S. ag sales to millions of the world consumers. If we still want to place the blame, what has the administration been up to while ag exports have been precipitously dropping?

You would think they would be scrambling to sell ag commodities using the ag export enhancement tools authorized under that dreadful 1996 farm bill, but according to a recent General Accounting Office report, that is not true. The administration has used only 44 percent under the dairy export incentive programs to promote U.S. dairy exports. This is despite a mandate in the horrible farm bill that says that the DEIP program should be used to the maximum extent practical under GATT. Despite an annualized \$5 billion authorization under the 1996 farm bill for the GSM export program to move our ag products, this administration has used only \$3.2 billion and \$2.9 billion in the 1996 and 1997 fiscal years respectively.

In other words, \$3.9 billion in GSM export assistance went to waste while our ag exports have tumbled.

Guess how much of the 1.5 billion export enhancement program dollars authorized under the farm bill have actually been used by this administration? If you guessed only \$7 million, you would be right.

Mr. Speaker, the President and congressional Democrats know that the success of the 1996 farm bill depends on favorable tax and regulatory policy, improved research and crop insurance and perhaps, most importantly, trade. The Democrats resisted and continue to resist tax relief for farmers or for anyone else, as far as that goes.

The administration is talking about a new EPA program with more regulations that could strangle many of my dairy, beef and pork producers who are already overregulated. The President held hostage ag research money until he got food stamp money for legal aliens. He also held hostage critical crop insurance money to fix funding problems that he created back in 1994.

□ 1600

When it comes to trade, the President and Congressional Democrats are AWOL.

Democrats also charged that Republicans somehow have taken away the safety net for farmers. As a former Democratic Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, Mr. DE LA GARZA pointed out, over the last decade on the Democrat's watch, Congress has cut the agriculture farm bill by more than \$60 billion.

Importantly, the Republican House budget resolution does not call for a single cut in support of U.S. farmers and ranchers.

Mr. Speaker, I could remind our Congressional Democrat friends that if we go back to supply management, for every acre we leave unplanted, Argentina will be happy to plant one.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to cut the rhetoric and work together. It is time to get the job done for American farmers. It is time to open our trade relations with our partners and get more export enhancement programs going so that we get more farm income to our farmers.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York Ms. SLAUGHTER is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. SLAUGHTER addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

THE NEED FOR AN ASIAN STRATEGY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, today this Member will introduce legislation that requires the administration to establish a \$100 million assistance and food security initiative for Indonesia and Southeast Asia in fiscal year 1999. I would say it very much happens to compliment what the gentleman from Minnesota just said about coping with our own farm crisis or difficulties at the same time that we are reaching out to help for a food shortage problem which is expected to be severe this year in Indonesia.

This legislation, in the works for several weeks by this Member, is consistent with recent urgent proposals or suggestions by distinguished Indonesian experts in America, like Ambassador Paul Wolfowitz of the Brookings Institution, and the former Ambassador, Robert Zoellick, President and CEO of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, for a prompt Congressional response to the Asian financial crisis, and, more specifically, to Indonesia's current plight.

In an opinion piece published in the Washington Post on July 23, 1998, Mr. Zoellick, former Undersecretary of State during the Bush Administration, eloquently argues that now is a definitive moment in the lives of a generation of Asians, and that America's response to the current crisis could be as important as America's response to Europe 50 years ago.

Because Ambassador Zoellick makes the case for a coherent foreign policy strategy better than anyone so far, I would say, this Member would include excerpts from his op-ed piece entitled "An Asian Strategy." I would like to read two paragraphs from it at this point.

He says as follows: First, Congress should enact a major humanitarian package for Indonesia. The need is urgent. The combination of drought and economic collapse has not only impoverished half of the world's fourth-most populous country, but raised the real danger of famine. Indonesia's new president already is urging his 200 million citizens to fast twice a week to conserve supplies. All the talk of IMF packages and economic recovery will be only chatter until there is political stability in Indonesia, and there will be no stability if people cannot eat. Indeed, Indonesia's ethnic peace, even its very coherence as a Nation is at risk.

And if Indonesia sinks further, the rest of Southeast Asia will bear the burden of its dead weight."

"America has a proud tradition of humanitarian relief for people in need; it also has farmers who would welcome a boost in prices. If Congress expands the administration's recently announced grain purchases into a full-fledged relief plan, it can draw in Japan, the European Union and even some private U.S. business people who have signaled a willingness to contribute. This initiative would send a powerful, symbolic and practical message about America's concern for the plight of average Asians, not just bankers and magnates."

That is what Mr. Zoellick has to say.

Mr. Speaker, now is not the time, I would say, for the United States to balk at its responsibilities as the world's only superpower. The United States fought a Cold War and spent hundreds of billions of dollars, perhaps trillions of dollars, to advance our ideology of global capitalism and democracy.

In Asia, capitalism was adopted with an enthusiasm that has proven so strong that authoritarian leaders found democracy following right behind. From Taiwan to the Republic of Korea and Indonesia, for example, our most important principles are being embraced and tested by people willing to put their lives on the line.

As Mr. Zoellick rightly states, we have an important choice to make that will affect an entire Asian generation's perception of us and what we stand for. We can tell hard working Indonesians that they can sell their products here, or we can close our markets. We can join the rest of the world in providing humanitarian assistance, or we can turn our back. We can send our experts to help them rebuild their economy, or we can wait until it is too late. We can pool resources and share risk with the world's industrialized countries to the regional capital markets or we can let them dry up.

Mr. Speaker, the United States can pay now or it can pay later. If the U.S. Congress and the president agree to develop a proper response to the current crisis in Asia, the costs will be minimal and the rewards unfathomable. Can one put a price on democracy in Indonesia or stability in the Asia Pacific region? Or, we can wait and see how the troubled Asian economies do on their own without our assistance.

Perhaps they will recuperate in several years through excellent management and astute decision making. But what if they do not? What will be the costs if we do nothing and find the region still in crisis in five years? How much will it cost us to maintain our security umbrella in an insecure region? What will happen to the U.S. economy if the Asian Pacific region slips into depression? Most importantly, will Asians continue to look to the United States for leadership if they do nothing?